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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:59:54 ON 17 MAR 2010)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:00:20 ON 17 MAR 2010
                ACT NGU046A/A
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L1           39 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (2627-86-3/BI OR 10420-89-0/B
                I OR 138861-14-0/BI OR 17430-98-7/BI OR 183954-15-6/BI
                OR 208848-50-4/BI OR 22526-46-1/BI OR 22526-47-2/BI OR
                27298-98-2/BI OR 2941-20-0/BI OR 3082-62-0/BI OR
                373-44-4/BI OR 3779-63-3/BI OR 3886-69-9/BI OR 402750-74-
                7/BI OR 41851-59-6/BI OR 4187-56-8/BI OR 44745-29-1/BI
                OR 45972-73-4/BI OR 467221-90-5/BI OR 475106-67-3/BI OR
                519163-49-6/BI OR 521271-41-0/BI OR 5329-79-3/BI OR
                618-36-0/BI OR 691379-96-1/BI OR 796038-32-9/BI OR
                822-06-0/BI OR 825595-86-6/BI OR 825600-99-5/BI OR
                825601-03-4/BI OR 825601-13-6/BI OR 825601-24-9/BI OR
                825635-40-3/BI OR 825635-41-4/BI OR 825635-42-5/BI OR
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     FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:00:39 ON 17 MAR 2010
L2             QUE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  C8H11N OR C9H13N C12H13N OR
                C9H13NO OR C5H13N OR C15H26N2 OR C11H15N OR C6H15N OR
                C7H17N OR C4H11NO OR C12H17N OR C10H15NO OR C11H17NO OR
                C9H13NO OR C12H17NO OR C13H19NO OR C10H15NO OR C11H17NO

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:06:54 ON 17 MAR 2010
L3           19 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L2

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:07:05 ON 17 MAR 2010
L4         9567 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:07:13 ON 17 MAR 2010
L5        10858 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?DIISOCYANATE?/CNS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:10:01 ON 17 MAR 2010
L6       105602 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5
L7           58 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L6
L8            2 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 (L) L6

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:10:39 ON 17 MAR 2010
L9           97 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYISOCYANATE?/CNS
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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:10:58 ON 17 MAR 2010
L10         6116 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9
L11            0 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L4
L12        32677 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYISOCYANATE?
L13            5 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L12

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:12:27 ON 17 MAR 2010
L14        24047 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ISOCYANATE?/CNS OR ?ISOCYANU
                 RATE?/CNS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:12:59 ON 17 MAR 2010
L15       180952 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14
L16          649 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L15

     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:13:22 ON 17 MAR 2010
L17             QUE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COAT?
L18             QUE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RHEOLOG?

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:13:59 ON 17 MAR 2010
L19            4 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) L17
L20            4 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) L18
L21            4 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 OR L20
L22            9 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 (L) L17
L23            4 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 (L) L18
L24            9 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 OR L22 OR L23
L25           58 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L7 OR L16)  AND L7
L26            4 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L18
L27            5 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L7 OR L16)  (L) MOA/RL
L28           15 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L4)  (L) MOA/RL
L29           12 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 NOT L24

L30         7713 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 (L) RACT/RL
L31        57944 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L6 OR L10 OR L15) (L)
                 RACT/RL
L32          555 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND L31
L33            1 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L17
L34            1 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L18
L35            0 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 (L) MOA/RACT
L36            0 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 (L) L31
L37        62369 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?DIISOCYANATE?
L38           12 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L37
L39            7 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 NOT (L29 OR L24)


     FILE HOME

     FILE REGISTRY
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 15 MAR 2010 HIGHEST RN 1210111-73-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 15 MAR 2010 HIGHEST RN 1210111-73-1

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 8, 2010.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For informatio on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

FILE LREGISTRY
LREGISTRY IS A STATIC LEARNING FILE

CAS INFORMATION USE POLICIES, ENTER HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

FILE HCAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 Mar 2010 VOL 152 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Mar 2010 (20100316/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2009

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (I reclassification data for the first quarter of 2010.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

=> d l24 1-9 bib abs hitstr hitind

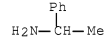
L24 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2007:1444461 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 150:228894
TI Effect of single-walled carbon nanotubes on cellulose phenylcarbamate chiral stationary phases
AU Chang, Yin-xia; Ren, Chao-xing; Ruan, Qiong; Yuan, Li-ming
CS Department of Chemistry, Yunnan Normal University, Kunming, 650092, Peop. Rep. China
SO Chemical Research in Chinese Universities (2007), 23(6), 646-649
CODEN: CRCUED; ISSN: 1005-9040
PB Higher Education Press
DT Journal
LA English

AB Single-walled carbon nanotubes(SWNTs) have a high adsorption ability and nanoscale interactions. Cellulose trisphenylcarbamates possess high enantiosepn. ability in HPLC. Single-walled carbon nanotubes mixed with cellulose trisphenylcarbamate are coated on the silica gel as chiral stationary phases and higher enantiosepn. factors were obtained. After a single-walled carbon nanotube is linked to the 6-position of cellulose 2,3-bisphenylcarbamate, its enantiosepn. resolution increases compared to that of the cellulose trisphenylcarbamate. It is the 1st time that SWNTs were applied to enantiosepn. The single-walled carbon nanotubes are good promoters of chiral recognition. This method can be used to improve the enantiosepn. efficiency of the polysaccharide chiral stationary phases.

IT 618-36-0, (±)-α-Methylbenzylamine
2627-86-3, (-)-α-Methylbenzylamine 3886-69-9
, (+)-α-Methylbenzylamine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(effect of single-walled carbon nanotubes on cellulose phenylcarbamate chiral stationary phases fro enantiosepn. by HPLC)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

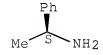
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

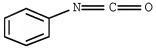


RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

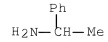
IT 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(effect of single-walled carbon nanotubes on cellulose phenylcarbamate chiral stationary phases fro enantiosepn. by HPLC)
RN 103-71-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, isocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 80-4 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
IT 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, analysis 525-66-6, (±)-Propranolol
556-02-5, D-Tyrosine 556-03-6, Tyrosine 618-36-0,
(±)-α-Methylbenzylamine 1517-72-2,
(±)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethanol 2627-86-3,
(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine 3886-69-9,
(+)-α-Methylbenzylamine 4199-09-1, (-)-Propranolol
4799-67-1, (±)-3-Benzyloxy-1,2-propanediol 5051-22-9,
(+)-Propranolol 15914-84-8, (-)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethanol
17325-85-8, (-)-3-Benzyloxy-1,2-propanediol 32634-66-5
32634-68-7 42177-25-3, (+)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethanol 56552-80-8,
(+)-3-Benzyloxy-1,2-propanediol 104528-81-6
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(effect of single-walled carbon nanotubes on cellulose phenylcarbamate chiral stationary phases fro enantiosepn. by HPLC)
IT 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions 9004-34-6,
Cellulose, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(effect of single-walled carbon nanotubes on cellulose phenylcarbamate chiral stationary phases fro enantiosepn. by HPLC)

OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2007:409323 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 148:23391
TI Study on enantioselectivity of celluloses derived by phenylcarbamate at 2, 3- or 2, 3, 6-positions
AU Chang, Yinxia; Zhou, Lingling; Yuan, Liming
CS Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Yunnan Normal University, Kunming, 650092, Peop. Rep. China
SO Sepu (2007), 25(2), 203-206
CODEN: SEPUER; ISSN: 1000-8713
PB Kexue Chubanshe
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB Cellulose-2,3,6-trisphenylcarbamate, cellulose-2,3-bisphenylcarbamate, cellulose-2,3,6-tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) and cellulose-2,3-bis(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) were synthesized and resp. coated on silica gel as chiral stationary phases for HPLC. Nine pairs of enantiomers, which are (±)-phenyl-1, 2-ethanediol, (±)-2-phenyl-1-propanol, DL-α-methylbenzylamine, DL-mandelic acid, (±)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethanol, (±)-propranolol, (±)-3-benzyloxy-1,2-propanediol, DL-tyrosine and (±)-di-O,O-p-toluyl-D-tartaric acid, were separated using hexane-isopropanol as mobile phase on the columns packed with the chiral stationary phases. For comparative reasons, the ratio of hexane/isopropanol in the eluent was kept at 9:1 (volume/volume) in all expts., and the chromatog. sepns. were performed at 30° with a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. All the test solutes were detected at 254 nm. Enantiosepn. of cellulose- 2, 3-bisphenylcarbamate was better than cellulose-2, 3, 6-trisphenylcarbamate for the test enantiomers, and cellulose-2, 3-bis (3, 5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) had low retention factors and short anal. times for most enantiomers and good separation factors for some racemates compared to cellulose-2, 3, 6-tris (3, 5 -dimethylphenylcarbamate).
IT 618-36-0, DL-α-Methylbenzylamine 2627-86-3, L-α-Methylbenzylamine 3886-69-9, D-α-Methylbenzylamine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(enantioselectivity of celluloses phenylcarbamate derivs. as chiral stationary phases for HPLC)
RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



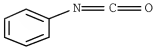
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

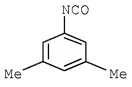
RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

IT 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions
54132-75-1, 3,5-Dimethylphenyl isocyanate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enantioselectivity of celluloses phenylcarbamate derivs. as chiral stationary phases for HPLC)
RN 103-71-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, isocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 54132-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, 1-isocyanato-3,5-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 80-4 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
IT Silica gel, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(aminopropylsilylated, cellulose phenylcarbamate derivs. coated; enantioselectivity of celluloses phenylcarbamate derivs. as chiral stationary phases for HPLC)
IT 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, analysis 90-64-2 93-56-1, (±)-Phenyl-1, 2-ethanediol 525-66-6, (±)-Propranolol 556-02-5, D-Tyrosine 556-03-6, Tyrosine 611-71-2, D-Mandelic acid **618-36-0**, DL-α-Methylbenzylamine 1123-85-9, (±)-2-Phenyl-1-propanol 1517-72-2, (±)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethanol **2627-86-3**, L-α-Methylbenzylamine **3886-69-9**, D-α-Methylbenzylamine 4199-09-1, (-)-Propranolol 4799-67-1 5051-22-9, (+)-Propranolol 15914-84-8, (-)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethanol 16355-00-3, (-)-Phenyl-1, 2-ethanediol 17199-29-0, L-Mandelic acid 17325-85-8, (-)-3-Benzyloxy-1,2-propanediol 19141-40-3, (+)-2-Phenyl-1-propanol 25779-13-9, (+)-Phenyl-1, 2-ethanediol 32634-66-5 32634-68-7 37778-99-7, (-)-2-Phenyl-1-propanol 42177-25-3, (+)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethanol 56552-80-8, (+)-3-Benzyloxy-1,2-propanediol 104528-81-6
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(enantioselectivity of celluloses phenylcarbamate derivs. as chiral stationary phases for HPLC)
IT **103-71-9**, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions 9004-34-6, Cellulose, reactions **54132-75-1**, 3,5-Dimethylphenyl isocyanate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enantioselectivity of celluloses phenylcarbamate derivs. as chiral stationary phases for HPLC)

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

AN 2007:13464 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 146:102399
TI A polyurea product as thixotropic rheology modifying agent
IN Brinkhuis, Richard Hendrikus Gerrit
PA Nuplex Resins B.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 50pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2007000335	A1	20070104	WO 2006-EP6250	20060628
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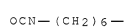
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	EP 1902081	A1	20080326	EP 2006-762238	20060628
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	JP 2008544074	T	20081204	JP 2008-518713	20060628
	KR 2008031691	A	20080410	KR 2007-730468	20071227
	CN 101213230	A	20080702	CN 2006-80023653	20071228
PRAI	EP 2005-105763	A	20050628		
	WO 2006-EP6250	W	20060628		
OS	MARPAT 146:102399				

AB A thixotropic agent comprising a first reaction product of a first polyisocyanate with a first a(chiral) mine and a second reaction product of a second polyisocyanate with a second amine different from the first reaction product precipitated in the presence of the colloidal particles of the first reaction product is claimed. Thus, diurea from 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate (I) and (R)-α-Methylbenzylamine (II) was prepared after I and II were formed in Setalux 1760 VB-64.

IT 822-06-0, 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate
2627-86-3, (S)-α-Methylbenzylamine 3886-69-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(thixotropic agents comprising two reaction products from polyisocyanates and amines)

RN 822-06-0 HCAPLUS
CN Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 42-5 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 40, 41, 43, 46, 58
IT Adhesives
Coating materials
Construction materials
Cosmetics and personal care products
Detergents
Paper
Paperboard
Pigments, nonbiological
Textiles
Thixotropic agents
(thixotropic agents comprising two reaction products from polyisocyanates and amines)
IT 822-06-0, 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate
2627-86-3, (S)-α-Methylbenzylamine 2885-02-1, L-Alanine butyl ester 3731-52-0, 3-(Aminomethyl)pyridine 3886-69-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(thixotropic agents comprising two reaction products from polyisocyanates and amines)
OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2006:700181 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 145:146569
TI Preparation of polyurea compounds as rheology modifiers
IN Brinkhuis, Richard Hendrikus Gerrit
PA Nuplex Resins B.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006075000	A1	20060720	WO 2006-EP50134	20060110

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT,

RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

EP 1679326 A1 20060712 EP 2005-75061 200501 11

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU

EP 1846469 A1 20071024 EP 2006-700743 200601 10

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CN 101103060 A 20080109 CN 2006-80002086 200601 10

JP 2008526922 T 20080724 JP 2007-550788 200601 10

KR 2007100947 A 20071015 KR 2007-716675 200707 20

US 20080139755 A1 20080612 US 2007-795095 200710 30

PRAI EP 2005-75061 A 20050111
US 2005-654455P P 20050222
WO 2006-EP50134 W 20060110

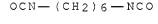
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Polyurea compds. are obtainable by reacting one or more polyisocyanates with one or more non-chiral mono-amines (I) and one or more chiral mono-amines (II) and co-precipitating the reaction products to form the polyurea compound, wherein 2 - 98 mol % of the mono-amines in the polyurea compound are chiral mono-amines. The invention also relates to the use of said polyurea compound as a rheol. modification agent, in particular as sag control agent (SCA) in coating compns. The invention further relates to sag control agent compns., coating compns. and coatings comprising the polyurea compound as sag control agent.

IT 822-06-0DP, 1,6-Hexamethylene-diisocyanate, reaction products with (+/-)-a-methylbenzylamine and benzylamine

2627-86-3DP, S-(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with R-(+)-a-methylbenzylamine and benzylamine and hexamethylenediisocyanate 3886-69-9DP, R-(+)-α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with S-(-)-a-methylbenzylamine and benzylamine and hexamethylenediisocyanate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polyurea compds. as rheol. modifiers)

RN 822-06-0 HCAPLUS
CN Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
ST polyurea rheol modifier
IT Plastics, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(engineering; preparation of polyurea compds. as rheol. modifiers)

IT Ureas
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(poly-; preparation of polyurea compds. as rheol. modifiers)

IT Adhesives
Coating materials
Construction materials
Cosmetics
Detergents
Drilling fluids
Paper
Paperboard
Pigments, nonbiological
Textiles
(preparation of polyurea compds. as rheol. modifiers)

IT Inks
(printing; preparation of polyurea compds. as rheol. modifiers)

IT 100-46-9DP, Benzylamine, reaction products with (+/-)-a-methylbenzylamine and 1,6-hexamethylene-diisocyanate 100-46-9DP, Benzylamine, reaction products with L-alanine butylester and 1,6-hexamethylene-diisocyanate 100-46-9DP, Benzylamine, reaction products with R-(+)-a-methylbenzylamine and S-(-)-a-methylbenzylamine and hexamethylenediisocyanate 822-06-0DP, 1,6-Hexamethylene-diisocyanate, reaction products with (+/-)-a-methylbenzylamine and benzylamine 822-06-0DP, 1,6-Hexamethylene-diisocyanate, reaction products with L-alanine butylester and benzylamine 822-06-0DP, Hexamethylenediisocyanate, reaction products with R-(+)-a-methylbenzylamine and S-(-)-a-methylbenzylamine and benzylamine 2627-86-3DP, S-(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with R-(+)-a-Methylbenzylamine and benzylamine and hexamethylenediisocyanate 2885-02-1DP, L-Alanine butylester, reaction products with benzylamine and 1,6-hexamethylene-diisocyanate 3886-69-9DP, R-(+)-α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with S-(-)-a-methylbenzylamine and benzylamine and hexamethylenediisocyanate 3886-69-9DP, (+/-)-α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with benzylamine and 1,6-hexamethylene-diisocyanate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polyurea compds. as rheol. modifiers)

IT 475106-67-3, Setal 1715VX74 519163-49-6, Setalux 1767VV65

521271-41-0, Setal 166SS80 691379-94-9, Setalux 1760VB64
691379-95-0, Setalux 1770VS70 825635-41-4, Setalux 1757VV70
825635-44-7, Setalux 8503SS60
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polyurea compds. as rheol. modifiers)
OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2006:699881 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 145:169063
TI Commixtures for use in rheology modification of coating binders
IN Brinkhuis, Richard Hendrikus Gerrit; Bosma, Martin
PA Nuplex Resins B.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006074895	A1	20060720	WO 2006-EP138	200601 10
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1679326	A1	20060712	EP 2005-75061	200501 11
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				

EP 1838747 A1 20071003 EP 2006-702653
200601
10
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
CN 101103061 A 20080109 CN 2006-80002090
200601
10
JP 2008527126 T 20080724 JP 2007-550741
200601
10
KR 2007097079 A 20071002 KR 2007-717148
200707
25
US 20080146720 A1 20080619 US 2007-795096
200710
30
PRAI EP 2005-75061 A 20050111
EP 2005-105754 A 20050628
WO 2006-EP138 W 20060110
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB A commixt. is used as a sag control agent (SCA) in a composition to be cured at a temperature (Tour) >60°, the composition comprising a binder and commixt., where the commixt. comprises (a) a thixotropy-inducing particulate polyurea product having a melting temperature (Tm1) ≥10° below the intended curing temperature, satisfying the requirement Tm1 < (Tcur - 10°), and (b) a second thixotropy-inducing particulate component that retains its particulate nature at temps. at least up to the curing temperature
IT 822-06-0D, 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate, urea adduct with amine 2627-86-3D, S-(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine, urea adduct with HDI 3886-69-9D, urea adduct with HDI
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(commixts. of polyurea/particles for sag control of coating binders)
RN 822-06-0 HCAPLUS
CN Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 42-5 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST polyurea particle sag control agent coating
IT Coating materials
Thixotropic agents
(commixts. of polyurea/particles for sag control of coating binders)
IT Polyureas
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(commixts. of polyurea/particles for sag control of coating binders)
IT 899821-42-2P 899821-43-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coating; commixts. of polyurea/particles for sag control of coating binders)
IT 822-06-0D, 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate, urea adduct with amine 2627-86-3D, S-(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine, urea adduct with HDI 2885-02-1D, L-Alanine butyl ester, urea adduct with HDI 3886-69-9D, urea adduct with HDI 5332-73-0D, 3-Methoxypropylamine, urea adduct with HDI 882169-71-3, Setalux 91756 900181-60-4, Setalux 91795
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(commixts. of polyurea/particles for sag control of coating binders)
OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1

CITINGS)
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2006:117175 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 144:192639
TI Substituted organopolysiloxanes and use thereof
IN Wilson, John Robert Howe; Sullivan, Alice Caroline; Man, Siud Pui
PA Phosphonics Ltd., UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006013060	A1	20060209	WO 2005-EP8189	200507 26
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1786850	A1	20070523	EP 2005-775020	200507 26
EP 1786850	B1	20081126		
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101023120	A	20070822	CN 2005-80031451	200507 26
JP 2008508406	T	20080321	JP 2007-524235	200507 26
AT 415438	T	20081215	AT 2005-775020	

					200507 26
IN	2007DN00941	A	20070803	IN 2007-DN941	200702 05
US	20090098082	A1	20090416	US 2008-659329	200810 28
PRAI	GB 2004-17345	A	20040804		
	GB 2004-26622	A	20041204		
	WO 2005-EP8189	W	20050726		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units and S-containing organic substituents, optionally, metals, and, optionally, crosslinking groups containing Si, Al, Ti, or other oxo metal bridging systems are manufactured for use as scavengers for the removal of unwanted organic and inorg. compds., for solid phase extraction, for solid phase synthesis, for acid and metal mediated heterogeneous catalysis, for metal ion abstraction and for the immobilization of bio-mols. A typical product was manufactured by reaction of 1.02 mol trimethoxyvinylsilane at 115° with 0.97 mol Me thioglycolate in the presence of di-tert-Bu peroxide and hydrolytic polymerization of 38.1 g intermediate with 62.4 g tetra-Et orthosilicate at 80° in a mixture containing 200 mL MeOH and 36 mL 1 M HCl.

IT 3886-69-9DP, (+)-α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with silica and Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units)

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

IT 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, processes
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units for

removal of metals and organic compds. from liquid media)
RN 103-71-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, isocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)

CC 35-6 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 21, 60
IT Coating materials
Medical goods
(organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units for coatings for medical devices)
IT Coating materials
(water-resistant; organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products
having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units for waterproof coatings)
IT 60-24-2DP, 2-Mercaptoethanol, reaction products with silica and butanol 71-36-3DP, 1-Butanol, reaction products Mercaptoethanol-modified silica 109-01-3DP, 1-Methylpiperazine, reaction products Mercaptoethanol-modified silica 109-55-7DP, 3-Dimethylaminopropylamine, reaction products with Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 111-40-0DP, Diethylenetriamine, reaction products with Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 112-24-3DP, reaction products with Et [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate and silica 112-57-2DP, reaction products with silica and Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate 140-31-8DP, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine, reaction products with silica and Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate 302-01-2DP, Hydrazine, reaction products with Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 1344-09-8DP, Sodium silicate, reaction products with Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 1344-28-1DP, Alumina, reaction products with Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate 3731-52-0DP, 3-(Aminomethyl)pyridine, reaction products with silica and Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate 3886-69-9DP , (+)-α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with silica and Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate 5332-73-0DP,

3-Methoxypropylamine, reaction products with Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 7439-96-5DP, Manganese, complexes with organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units 7440-02-0DP, Nickel, complexes with organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units 7440-05-3DP, Palladium, complexes with hydrolyzed Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 7440-06-4DP, Platinum, complexes with organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units 7440-16-6DP, Rhodium, complexes with organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units 7440-48-4DP, Cobalt, complexes with organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units 7440-50-8DP, Copper, complexes with Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 7631-86-9DP, Silica, reaction products with Et [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate and triethylenetetraamine 35320-23-1DP, (-)-2-Amino-1-propanol, reaction products with silica and Me [(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate 39660-55-4DP, Octafluoropentanol, reaction products Mercaptoethanol-modified silica 70615-97-3DP, reaction products with silica and amines 111597-50-3DP, reaction products with silica 875121-66-7DP, derivs. 875121-66-7P, Methyl [2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 875121-67-8DP, Ethyl [2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thioglycolate, reaction products with silica and triethylenetetraamine 875121-71-4P, 1,3-Bis[[2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]thio]propane-3-mercaptopropyl 2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl sulfide-tetraethyl orthosilicate copolymer 875289-32-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units)

IT 98-88-4, Benzoyl chloride 100-46-9, Benzylamine, processes 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, processes 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, processes 104-15-4, p-Toluenesulfonic acid, processes 111-26-2, Hexylamine 541-41-3, Ethyl chloroformate 3375-31-3 7440-02-0, Nickel, processes 7440-05-3, Palladium, processes 7440-06-4, Platinum, processes 7440-15-5, Rhenium, processes 7440-16-6, Rhodium, processes 7447-39-4, Cupric chloride,

processes 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, processes 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, processes 10025-99-7, Potassium chloroplatinate 10049-07-7, Rhodium chloride 13007-90-4, Bis(triphenylphosphine)dicarbonylnickel 13965-03-2, Bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium chloride 14221-01-3, Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium 14694-95-2, Chlorotris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(organic sulfur-containing group-substituted products having combinations of siloxane, silsesquioxane, and silicate units for removal of metals and organic compds. from liquid media)

OSC.G 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2005:58292 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 142:136649
TI Carbon-substituted methyl amine derivatives and their use as a rheology control agent for coating compositions
IN Brinkhuis, Richard Hendrikus Gerrit; Venderbosch, Rudolf Anthonius Maria
PA Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005005557	A1	20050120	WO 2004-EP7597	20040708

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1641887	A1	20060405	EP 2004-740876	20040708
CN 1816598	A	20060809	CN 2004-80019232	20040708
CN 100457837	C	20090204		
BR 2004012310	A	20060822	BR 2004-12310	20040708
JP 2009513739	T	20090402	JP 2006-518166	20040708
KR 2006086931	A	20060801	KR 2006-700442	20060107
US 20060289828	A1	20061228	US 2006-564046	20060510

PRAI EP 2003-77152 A 20030708
US 2003-530240P P 20031218
WO 2004-EP7597 W 20040708

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

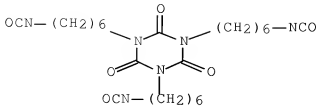
OS MARPAT 142:136649

AB The invention relates to the use as sagging controlling agent (SCA) in coating compns. of rheol. control agents obtainable by reacting one or more polyisocyanates with one or more optically active amines or by reacting one or more polyamines with one or more optically active isocyanates. The invention also relates to rheol. control agents obtainable as described above using specific polyisocyanates or polyamines. In addition the invention relates to the use of these rheol. control agents in various applications.

IT 3779-63-3, Hexamethylene diisocyanate isocyanurate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinker; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as rheol. control agent for coating compns.)

RN 3779-63-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tris(6-isocyanatohexyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



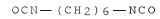
IT 618-36-0, DL-1-Phenylethylamine 822-06-0D, Hexamethylene diisocyanate, reaction products with L-1-amino-ethylbenzene 2627-86-3, S-(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine 2627-86-3D, L-.α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with hexamethylene diisocyanate 3886-69-9D, D-.α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with hexamethylene diisocyanate 5329-79-3, 2-Aminohexane 22526-46-1 22526-47-2 41851-59-6, (S)-(-)-1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethylamine 44745-29-1 45972-73-4 83053-85-4 99636-32-5 183954-15-6 208848-50-4 402750-74-7 796038-32-9 825600-99-5 825601-03-4 825601-13-6 825601-24-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(rheol. control agent; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as rheol. control agent for coating compns.)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 822-06-0 HCAPLUS

CN Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

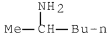
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

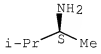
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

RN 5329-79-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Hexanamine (CA INDEX NAME)



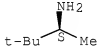
RN 22526-46-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Butanamine, 3-methyl-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



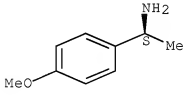
RN 22526-47-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Butanamine, 3,3-dimethyl-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



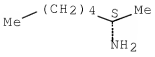
RN 41851-59-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, 4-methoxy-α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



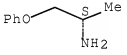
RN 44745-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Heptanamine, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



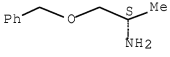
RN 45972-73-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propanamine, 1-phenoxy-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



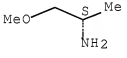
RN 83053-85-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propanamine, 1-(phenylmethoxy)-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



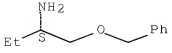
RN 99636-32-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propanamine, 1-methoxy-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



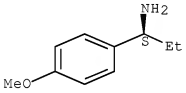
RN 183954-15-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Butanamine, 1-(phenylmethoxy)-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



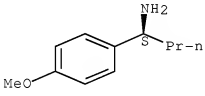
RN 208848-50-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-ethyl-4-methoxy-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

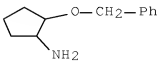


RN 402750-74-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, 4-methoxy-α-propyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

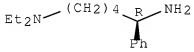


RN 796038-32-9 HCAPLUS
CN Cyclopentanamine, 2-(phenylmethoxy)- (CA INDEX NAME)



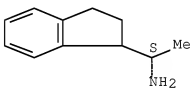
RN 825600-99-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,5-Pentanediamine, N5,N5-diethyl-1-phenyl-, (1R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



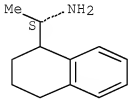
RN 825601-03-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Indene-1-methanamine, 2,3-dihydro-α-methyl-, (αS)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



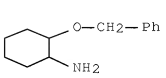
RN 825601-13-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthalenemethanamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-α-methyl-,
(αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 825601-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanamine, 2-(phenylmethoxy)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09D005-04
ICS C08G018-28; C07C273-18
CC 42-5 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST carbon substituted methyl amine deriv **rheol** control agent **coating**
IT Adhesives
Carpets
Coating materials
Cosmetics
Detergents
Leather
Mining
Paper
Paperboard
Pigments, nonbiological
Textiles
(carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as **rheol**. control agent for **coating** compns.)
IT Detergents
(cleaning compns.; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as **rheol**. control agent for **coating** compns.)
IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy-containing; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as **rheol**. control agent for **coating** compns.)
IT Polyesters, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy-terminated; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as **rheol**. control agent for **coating** compns.)
IT Inks
(printing; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as **rheol**. control agent for **coating** compns.)
IT 467221-90-5, Setalux 1767 475106-67-3, Setal 1715VX74
519163-49-6, Setalux 1767VV65 521271-41-0, Setal 166SS80

691379-96-1, Setalux 1795VX74 825595-86-6 825635-40-3, Setalux 1198SS70 825635-41-4, Setalux 1757VV70 825635-42-5, Setalux 1770 825635-44-7, Setalux 8503SS60
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as rheol. control agent for coating compns.)

IT 3779-63-3, Hexamethylene diisocyanate isocyanurate 138861-14-0, Tolonate HDT-LV
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinker; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as rheol. control agent for coating compns.)

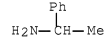
IT 373-44-4, 1,8-Diaminooctane 618-36-0, DL-1-Phenylethylamine 822-06-0D, Hexamethylene diisocyanate, reaction products with L-1-amino-ethylbenzene 2627-86-3, S-(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine 2627-86-3D, L-.α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with hexamethylene diisocyanate 2941-20-0, 1-Phenylpropylamine 3082-62-0 3886-69-9D, D-.α-Methylbenzylamine, reaction products with hexamethylene diisocyanate 4187-56-8, (S)-4-Chloro-α-methylbenzenemethanamine 5329-79-3, 2-Aminohexane 10420-89-0, S-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethylamine 17430-98-7, (S)-(+)-1-Cyclohexylethylamine 22526-46-1 22526-47-2 27298-98-2 41851-59-6, (S)-(-)-1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethylamine 44745-29-1 45972-73-4 83053-85-4 99636-32-5 183954-15-6 208848-50-4 402750-74-7 796038-32-9 825600-99-5 825601-03-4 825601-13-6 825601-24-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(rheol. control agent; carbon-substituted Me amine derivs. use as rheol. control agent for coating compns.)

OSC.G 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2003:715111 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 139:390336
TI Characterization of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by high-performance liquid chromatography
AU Dun, Huijuan; Han, Xiaoqian; Liu, Chunhui; Li, Yongmin; Chen, Liren
CS Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, 730000, Peop. Rep. China
SO Fenxi Huaxue (2003), 31(8), 901-905

CODEN: FHHHDT; ISSN: 0253-3820
PB Kexue Chubanshe
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB The paper describes a procedure for preparing cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) coated zirconia (CDMPC- coated ZrO2). Some neutral, basic and acidic enantiomers were enantiosepd. under normal-phase conditions by HPLC. Surface basic property of zirconia has profound influences on retention, selectivity and resolution of different racemate mixts. Good enantiomeric resolns. for neutral and basic analytes were achieved, while acidic enantiomer did not elute from the column unless an acidic additive was presented in mobile phase.
IT 618-36-0, (±)-α-Phenylethylamine
2627-86-3, (-)-α-Phenylethylamine 3886-69-9
, (+)-α-Phenylethylamine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte; preparation and use of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)
RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



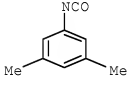
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

IT 54132-75-1, 3,5-Dimethylphenyl isocyanate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in preparation of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)
RN 54132-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, 1-isocyanato-3,5-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 80-4 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
ST cellulose dimethylphenylcarbamate coated zirconia chiral stationary phase HPLC
IT HPLC stationary phases
(chiral; preparation and use of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)
IT Resolution (separation)
(chromatog.; preparation and use of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)
IT 93-54-9, (±)-α-Phenylpropanol 98-85-1, (±)-α-Phenylethanol 613-87-6, (-)-α-Phenylpropanol 618-36-0, (±)-α-Phenylethylamine 1445-91-6, (-)-α-Phenylethanol 1517-69-7, (+)-α-Phenylethanol 1565-74-8, (+)-α-Phenylpropanol 2627-86-3, (-)-α-Phenylethylamine 3886-69-9, (+)-α-Phenylethylamine 30012-51-2, (±)-Naproxen methyl ester
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte; preparation and use of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)
IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, reactions 54132-75-1,

3,5-Dimethylphenyl isocyanate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in preparation of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)

IT 22204-53-1, (+)-Naproxen 23979-41-1, (-)-Naproxen 23981-80-8, (±)-Naproxen 26159-35-3, (+)-Naproxen methyl ester 31220-35-6, (+)-Naproxen ethyl ester 37961-57-2, (±)-Naproxen ethyl ester 81623-44-1, (-)-Naproxen methyl ester 84890-25-5, (-)-Naproxen ethyl ester 105052-64-0 124649-62-3 181231-10-7
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(preparation and use of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)

IT 1314-23-4, Zirconia, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(preparation and use of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)

IT 103938-44-9P, Cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and use of derivatized cellulose coated zirconia as chiral stationary phase by HPLC)

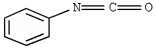
L24 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2001:122244 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 134:304782
TI Optical resolution on amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) chiral stationary phase
AU Liu, Yue-qi; Zhou, Wen-feng; Han, Xiao-qian; Jiang, Sheng-xiang; Chen, Li-ren
CS (Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, 730000, Peop. Rep. China
SO Fenxi Ceshi Xuebao (2001), 20(1), 43-45
CODEN: FCEXES; ISSN: 1004-4957
PB Fenxi Ceshi Xuebao Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB A chiral stationary phase was prepared by coating amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) (ATPC) onto aminopropylated silica gel. Optical resolution of a range of racemic compds. was studied. The structural character of the samples that influences chiral recognition is discussed. A model of interaction between the stationary phase and the samples was presented.

IT 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in preparation of amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated

aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase for liquid chromatog.)

RN 103-71-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzene, isocyanato- (CA INDEX NAME)



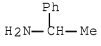
IT 618-36-0 2627-86-3 3886-69-9

RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)

(optical resolution by liquid chromatog. on amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 80-4 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 66

IT Resolution (separation)
(chromatog.; optical resolution by liquid chromatog. on amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase)

IT Particle size
Pore size
Surface area
(of amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase for liquid chromatog.)

IT Silica gel, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(reaction products; optical resolution by liquid chromatog. on amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase)

IT 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions 919-30-2, γ-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane 9005-82-7, Amylose
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in preparation of amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase for liquid chromatog.)

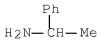
IT 93-54-9 98-85-1 119-53-9 613-87-6 618-36-0 698-87-3 1445-91-6 1517-68-6 1517-69-7 1565-74-8 1572-95-8 2627-86-3 3886-69-9 5349-60-0 5928-66-5 5928-67-6 7452-01-9 13856-85-4 42052-51-7 69897-46-7 72237-27-5 73854-04-3 73890-73-0 105836-13-3 105836-14-4 110611-21-7 114389-71-8
RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)
(optical resolution by liquid chromatog. on amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase)

IT 9047-05-6, Amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(optical resolution by liquid chromatog. on amylose-tris(phenylcarbamate) coated aminopropylated silica gel chiral stationary phase)
OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

=> d l39 1-7 bib abs hitstr hitind

L39 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2008:1071619 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 150:135752
TI Preparation and enantioseparation of polymer-type chiral stationary phases derived from (1S,2R)-(+)-2-amino-1,2-diphenylethanol
AU Huang, Shao-Hua; Zhang, Jun-Yi; Li, Shi-Rong; Yin, Chuan-Qi; Pan, Zhi-Quan; Bai, Zheng-Wu
CS Key Laboratory of Green Chemical Process of Ministry of Education, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan, 430073, Peop. Rep. China
SO Journal of Liquid Chromatography & Related Technologies (2008), 31(17), 2554-2574
CODEN: JLCTFC; ISSN: 1082-6076
PB Taylor & Francis, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Polymers were synthesized, resp., by the copolymn. of (1S,2R)-(+)-2-amino-1,2-diphenylethanol with 1,4-phenylene diisocyanate (I); and (1S,2R)-(+)-2-amino-1,2-diphenylethanol with 1,4-phenylene diisocyanate and terephthaloyl chloride (II). The corresponding chiral stationary phases, CSPs I and II, were prepared by immobilizing these polymers on 3-aminopropyl silica gel. The enantiosepn. ability of obtained chiral stationary phases was evaluated with chiral analytes. The effects of organic additives, mobile phase composition, temperature, and substituents of chiral analytes on enantiosepn. were studied in HPLC. The preliminary studies demonstrated that the enantiosepn. ability could be resumed, although the chiral stationary phase experienced acidic mobile phase.
IT 618-36-0, (±)-1-Amino-1-phenylethane
2627-86-3, (-)-1-Amino-1-phenylethane 3886-69-9, (+)-1-Amino-1-phenylethane
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(preparation and enantiosepn. of polymer-type chiral stationary phases
derived from chiral aminodiphenylethanol)
RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 80-4 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
IT 50-35-1 77-21-4 125-84-8 602-09-5,
(±)-2,2'-Dihydroxy-1,1'-Binaphthalene 618-36-0,
(±)-1-Amino-1-phenylethane 744-80-9 841-67-8 2614-06-4
2627-86-3, (-)-1-Amino-1-phenylethane 3480-59-9
3886-69-9, (+)-1-Amino-1-phenylethane 4108-58-1
6452-71-7 17575-58-5 17575-59-6 18006-57-0 18531-94-7,
(+)-2,2'-Dihydroxy-1,1'-Binaphthalene 18531-99-2,
(-)-2,2'-Dihydroxy-1,1'-Binaphthalene 19035-02-0 20826-48-6
22916-47-8 22972-96-9 27220-47-9 27523-40-6 29270-30-2
31576-00-8 39562-70-4 47447-52-9 47447-53-0 55511-44-9
57288-03-6 66648-29-1 67648-61-7 71283-66-4 73094-37-8
73094-39-0 76703-62-3 76703-65-6 80873-62-7 80890-07-9
84057-95-4 91465-08-6 94050-90-5 98626-61-0 98717-16-9
105118-15-8 109579-04-6 113960-28-4 113960-29-5 125811-10-1
155236-70-7 256398-61-5 322764-96-5 322764-97-6 853788-61-1

928007-57-2 931385-15-8 931385-16-9 931385-18-1 931385-19-2
948579-27-9 948579-28-0 948579-29-1 1100200-39-2
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(preparation and enantiosepn. of polymer-type chiral stationary phases
derived from chiral aminodiphenylethanol)
OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L39 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2004:778540 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 141:279440
TI Phosgenation process for the production of polyisocyanates from primary amines and phosgene
IN Brodhagen, Andreas; Sohn, Martin; Nevejans, Filip; Stroefer, Eckhard; Woelfert, Andreas; Oehlenschlaeger, Steffen
PA BASF A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

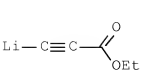
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 10310888	A1	20040923	DE 2003-10310888	20030311
WO 2004080587	A1	20040923	WO 2004-EP1673	20040220
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1601456	A1	20051207	EP 2004-713043	200402

20

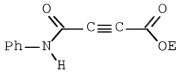
EP 1601456 B1 20090930
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
CN 1758956 A 20060412 CN 2004-80006608
200402
20
CN 100374196 C 20080312
JP 2006519793 T 20060831 JP 2006-504443
200402
20
AT 444118 T 20091015 AT 2004-713043
200402
20
ES 2331184 T3 20091223 ES 2004-713043
200402
20
MX 2005008907 A 20051005 MX 2005-8907
200508
22
US 20060223966 A1 20061005 US 2005-546890
200508
24
PRAI DE 2003-10310888 A 20030311
WO 2004-EP1673 W 20040220
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB A procedure is described for the production of polyisocyanates by the phosgenation of primary amines with phosgene, which process comprises: (A) mixture of the amine by the phosgene; (B) conversion of the amine by the phosgene in a retention-time reactor; and, optionally (C) transfer of the reactor output from step (B) into a distillation column. The process is characterized that the retention-time reactor in step (B) is configured as a plug-flow system.
IT 618-36-0, (1-Phenylethyl)amine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(phosgenation process for the production of polyisocyanates from primary amines and phosgene using)
RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

IC ICM C07C263-10
CC 45-4 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
Section cross-reference(s): 48
ST polyisocyanate manuf primary amine phosgenation process; diisocyanate manuf primary amine phosgenation process
IT 87-62-7 108-00-9 110-58-7, 1-Aminopentane 121-05-1 124-09-4, Hexamethylenediamine, reactions 543-82-8, 2-Amino-6-methylheptane 599-61-1, 3,3'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone 618-36-0, (1-Phenylethyl)amine 1003-03-8, Cyclopentylamine 1572-55-0, 4-(Aminomethyl)-1,8-octanediamine 2479-47-2, 2,2-Bis(4-aminophenyl)propane 2855-13-2, Isophoronediamine 22374-89-6 26764-44-3 38096-30-9, Diaminonaphthalene
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(phosgenation process for the production of polyisocyanates from primary amines and phosgene using)

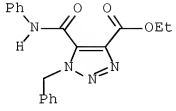
L39 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2004:395121 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 141:71493
TI 1,3-Dipolar cycloadditions of organic azides to ester- or benzotriazolylcarbonyl-activated acetylenic amides
AU Katritzky, Alan R.; Zhang, Yuming; Singh, Sandeep K.; Steel, Peter J.
CS Cent. Heterocyclic Compounds, Dep. Chem., Univ. Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611-7200, USA
SO ARKIVOC (Gainesville, FL, United States) (2003), (15), 47-64
CODEN: AGFUAR
URL: http://arkat-usa.org/ark/journal/2003/General_Part(xv)/03-912A/03-912A.pdf
PB Arkat USA Inc.
DT Journal; (online computer file)
LA English
OS CASREACT 141:71493
GI



I



II



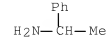
III

AB Reactions of 3-lithiopropiolate I with isocyanates or diisocyanates gave mono-carbamoylpropiolates, e.g., II and bis-carbamoylpropiolates. 1,3-Dipolar cycloaddns. of benzyl azide with mono-acetylenes under thermal conditions gave mono-triazoles, e.g., III. The structure of III was confirmed by X-ray crystallog. Microwave induced cycloaddns. of mono-azide with bis-carbamoylpropiolates furnished the corresponding bis-triazoles. Similar reactions of 3-(azidomethyl)-3-methyloxetane with mono-acetylenes or bis-acetylenes produced the mono- and bis-triazoles. Reactions of 1,4-bis(azidomethyl)benzene with mono-acetylenes gave the azido-triazoles and microwave irradiation with simultaneous air-cooling gave bis-triazoles. 1,3-Dipolar cycloaddn. of benzotriazolylcarbonyl-substituted acetylene and benzyl azide proceeded smoothly under microwave irradiation or thermal conditions to give the corresponding triazole, which on further treatment with a variety of amines gave the C-carbamoyl triazoles.

IT 618-36-0, α-Methylbenzylamine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(regioselective preparation of triazolecarboxamides via heterocyclization of phenylpropynoylbenzotriazole with benzyl azide followed by substitution with amines)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 28-10 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 25, 75
IT 618-36-0, α-Methylbenzylamine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(regioselective preparation of triazolecarboxamides via heterocyclization of phenylpropynoylbenzotriazole with benzyl azide followed by substitution with amines)
OSC.G 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 63 THERE ARE 63 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L39 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2003:772353 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 139:395586
TI Highly Cooperative Formation of Bis-Urea Based Supramolecular Polymers
AU Simic, Vesna; Bouteiller, Laurent; Jalabert, Matthieu
CS Laboratoire de Chimie des Polymeres UMR 7610, Universite Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, 75252, Fr.
SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2003), 125(43), 13148-13154
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 139:395586
AB Eleven bis-ureas were synthesized, and some of their properties are reported. Several of these compds. form supramol. polymers in organic solvents. The self-association is shown by FTIR spectroscopy to display cooperativity at two levels. The first level of cooperativity is due to the synergistic association of the two urea functions of a single mol. The second level of cooperativity is revealed by the fact that the formation of dimers is less favored than that of long oligomers.
IT 618-36-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(highly cooperative formation of bis-urea based supramol. polymers)
RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

CC 22-12 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 68
IT 91-08-7, 2,6-Toluene diisocyanate 104-75-6, 2-Ethylhexylamine 110-58-7, Pentylamine 584-84-9, 2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(conversion to bis-urea derivative; highly cooperative formation of
bis-urea based supramol. polymers)
IT 107-45-9 107-85-7, 3-Methylbutylamine 111-86-4, Octylamine 124-30-1, Octadecylamine 543-82-8, 1,5-Dimethylhexylamine 614-68-6, 2-Tolylisocyanate 616-24-0, 1-Ethylpropylamine 618-36-0 622-58-2, 4-Tolylisocyanate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(highly cooperative formation of bis-urea based supramol. polymers)
OSC.G 57 THERE ARE 57 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (59 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L39 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2001:165790 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 134:207403
TI Improved procedure for the production of mono- and oligoisocyanates by the phosgenation of primary amines in the presence of catalytic amounts of monoisocyanates
IN Stamm, Armin; Kneuper, Heinz-josef; Thil, Lucien; Henkelmann, Jochem
PA BASF AG, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 19942299	A1	20010308	DE 1999-19942299	19990904

WO 2001017951 A1 20010315 WO 2000-EP8221
200008
23
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1208082 A1 20020529 EP 2000-951530
200008
23
EP 1208082 B1 20040407
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
AT 263752 T 20040415 AT 2000-951530
200008
23
US 6683204 B1 20040127 US 2002-70393
200203
04
PRAI DE 1999-19942299 A 19990904
WO 2000-EP8221 W 20000823
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OS CASREACT 134:207403; MARPAT 134:207403
AB Aliphatic, cycloaliph., araliph. [e.g., R-(+)-phenylethyl isocyanate], or aromatic mono- and oligoisocyanates are prepared in high yield and selectivity by the phosgenation of the appropriate primary amines [e.g., R-(+)-phenylethylamine] at atmospheric pressure with phosgene in the presence of catalytic amts. of monoisocyanates (e.g., Bu isocyanate) in an inert solvent (e.g., chlorobenzene).
IT 2627-86-3 3886-69-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(improved procedure for the production of mono- and oligoisocyanates
by the phosgenation of primary amines in the presence of catalytic amts. of monoisocyanates)
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

IC ICM C07B043-10
ICS C07C263-10
CC 21-2 (General Organic Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 25, 45
IT 62-53-3, Aniline, reactions 75-44-5, Phosgene 108-91-8, Aminocyclohexane, reactions 124-09-4, Hexamethylenediamine, reactions 2627-86-3 3886-69-9 26764-44-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(improved procedure for the production of mono- and oligoisocyanates
by the phosgenation of primary amines in the presence of catalytic amts. of monoisocyanates)
IT 103-71-9P, Phenyl isocyanate, preparation 2855-13-2P, Isophorone diamine 3173-53-3P, Cyclohexyl isocyanate 4098-71-9P, Isophorone diisocyanate 33375-06-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(improved procedure for the production of mono- and oligoisocyanates
by the phosgenation of primary amines in the presence of catalytic amts. of monoisocyanates)

L39 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1995:995087 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 124:97810
OREF 124:18085a,18088a
TI Process and composition for preparing a dental polymer product
IN Klee, Joachim E.; Leube, Walter
PA Dentsply GMBH, Germany

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

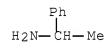
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 678533	A2	19951025	EP 1995-105945	19950420
	EP 678533	A3	19980128		
	EP 678533	B1	20040901		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	CA 2146816	A1	19951023	CA 1995-2146816	19950411
	NO 9501494	A	19951023	NO 1995-1494	19950420
	NO 309610	B1	20010226		
	FI 9501909	A	19951023	FI 1995-1909	19950421
	FI 116294	B1	20051031		
	ZA 9503252	A	19960219	ZA 1995-3252	19950421
	US 6369164	B1	20020409	US 1996-582235	19960103
	US 5876210	A	19990302	US 1996-754664	19961121
	US 20020143108	A1	20021003	US 2002-54360	20020122
	US 20050043490	A1	20050224	US 2004-938459	20040910
PRAI	US 1994-231535	A	19940422		
	US 1993-67774	B2	19930526		
	US 1994-217998	A2	19940325		
	US 1994-359217	B1	19941219		
	US 1996-582235	A1	19960103		
	US 2002-54360	B1	20020122		

AB The invention concerns a process for preparing a polymer composition, that is free-radical/photochem. and thermal curing of epoxide-methacrylate and/or isocyanate-methacrylate adhesives in broadest terms, dental/medical adhesives, and dental restoratives. Furthermore the dual curing of epoxide-methacrylate and/or isocyanate-methacrylate adhesives can be used in the optical industry, in optoelectronics and microelectronics, for example for the adhesion of complicated optical components in the combination glass/glass, glass/metal. Advantageous is the small shrinkage during polymerization and the good mech. properties in combination with the possibility of step-wise or one-step polymerization

IT 618-36-0, α-Phenethylamine
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(macromonomers and polymer compns. for dental applications)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F290-06
ICS A61K006-08

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 35, 36

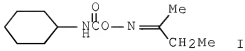
IT 56-18-8, Dipropylenetriamine 78-67-1, Azobisisobutyronitrile 79-41-4, biological studies 80-05-7, biological studies 80-09-1 85-42-7, Hexahydrophthalic acid anhydride 85-43-8, Tetrahydrophthalic acid anhydride 85-44-9, 1,3-Isobenzofurandione 88-99-3, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, biological studies 94-25-7, p-Aminobenzoic acid butyl ester 94-36-0, Dibenzoylperoxide, biological studies 100-21-0, 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, biological studies 100-46-9, Benzylamine, biological studies 101-68-8 106-91-2 106-91-2D, reaction product withbisphenolAdiglycidyl and dibenzyl-5-oxanonane-1,9-diamine 108-30-5, biological studies 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 108-80-5, Cyanuric acid 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-16-0 110-15-6, Butanedioic acid, biological studies 110-70-3, N,N'-Dimethylethylenediamine 123-31-9, 1,4-Benzenediol, biological studies 124-04-9, Hexanedioic acid, biological studies 128-37-0, BHT, biological studies 140-28-3, N,N'-Dibenzylethylenediamine 141-43-5, biological studies 378-46-1

618-36-0, α-Phenethylamine 768-94-5, 1-Adamantanamine 822-06-0 1122-17-4, Dichloromaleic acid anhydride 1321-14-8, Thiocol 1565-94-2D, Bis-GMA, ethoxylated 1675-54-3 1687-30-5, Hexahydrophthalic acid 2095-03-6, Bisphenol F diglycidyl ether 2358-84-1, Diethylene glycol bismethacrylate 2855-13-2 3077-12-1, N,N-Bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine 3236-53-1 3236-54-2 3524-62-7, Benzoin methyl ether 4098-71-9, Isophorone diisocyanate 4100-80-5 4605-14-5, Tripropylenetetramine 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 9011-05-6, Urea-formaldehyde resin 9046-10-0 10193-95-0 10373-78-1, Camphor quinone 13598-36-2, Phosphonic acid 14970-87-7, 1,8-Dimercapto-3,6-dioxaoctane 15716-30-0 16128-67-9 16938-22-0 21544-03-6 25085-99-8 26471-62-5, Toluenediisocyanate 28768-32-3 42450-83-9 66582-26-1, N,N'-Dibenzyl-3,6-dioxaoctane-1,8-diamine 76364-76-6 77125-27-0 77125-28-1 113506-22-2, N,N'-Dibenzyl-5-oxanonane-1,9-diamine 113506-23-3D, reaction product with 2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate 144450-30-6 172779-90-7
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(macromonomers and polymer compns. for dental applications)
OSC.G 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)

L39 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1993:233487 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 118:233487
OREF 118:40423a,40426a
TI Preparation of oxime carbamates from urea, alkanone oximes and alkanamines
IN Leung, Tak W.; Best, Donald C.; Dombek, Bernard D.
PA Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics Technology Corp., USA
SO U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5179223	A	19930112	US 1990-627196	199012 13
PRAI US 1990-627196		19901213		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OS CASREACT 118:233487; MARPAT 118:233487
GI



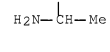
I

AB A process for producing oxime carbamates is claimed which comprises contacting a mixture of primary amine, a urea and at least one oxime component. Said oxime carbamates can be thermally decomposed to give isocyanates. A mixture of cyclohexanamine (10 g), urea (6.1 g) and 2-butanone oxime (130 g) was refluxed at 150° for 4 h to give (1-methylpropylidene)amino N-cyclohexylcarbamate [O-[(cyclohexylamino)carbonyl)-2-butanone oxime] (I) in 87% yield. A mixture of Jeffamine D-2000, urea and 2-butanone oxime gave an oxime carbamate derivative having an IR absorption at 1730 cm-1. This oxime carbamate was fed into the hot finger of a falling film evaporator (elimination of 2-butanone oxime) to give a diisocyanate derivative with an isocyanate content of 2.5%.

IT 618-36-0, α-Methylbenzylamine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with urea and alkanone oxime, alkylidenamino N-alkylcarbamate from)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C269-04

INCL 560033000

CC 23-16 (Aliphatic Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 35

IT 106-49-0, (4-Methylphenyl)amine, reactions 107-11-9, Allylamine 108-91-8, Cyclohexanamine, reactions 618-36-0, α-Methylbenzylamine 2855-13-2, Isophorone diamine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reaction of, with urea and alkanone oxime, alkylidenamino N-alkylcarbamate from)
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l29 1-12 bib abs hitstr hitind

L29 ANSWER 1 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2008:223135 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 148:402890
TI Structural aspects of nucleation inhibitors for diastereomeric resolutions and the relationship to Dutch Resolution
AU Leeman, Michel; Brasile, Giuseppina; Gelens, Edith; Vries, Ton; Kaptein, Bernard; Kellogg, Richard
CS Syncom BV, Groningen, 9747, Neth.
SO Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2008), 47(7), 1287-1290
CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851
PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 148:402890
AB Nucleation inhibitors for use in the Dutch resolution of diastereomers of racemic 3-methoxyphenylethylamine by selective crystallization with (S)- or (R)-mandelic acid have been designed and tested.
IT 2627-86-3, (S)-1-Phenylethyl amine 3886-69-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(kinetic resolution of diastereomers of methoxyphenylethylamine via
Dutch resolution with chiral mandelic acid and various nucleation inhibitors)
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 25-9 (Benzene, Its Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)
IT 76-93-7, uses 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, uses 79-33-4, uses 92-70-6 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, uses 450-52-2 492-37-5 492-86-4, 4-Chloromandelic acid 515-30-0 585-32-0 827-97-4 1477-55-0, 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine 2627-86-3, (S)-1-Phenylethyl amine 2743-38-6 3886-69-9 6064-63-7 6298-96-0, 1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl amine 6940-50-7, 4-Bromomandelic acid 7322-88-5 7326-19-4 10421-85-9, 2-Chloromandelic acid 20445-31-2 26164-26-1 29841-69-8 31284-89-6 46065-10-5 49839-81-8 65148-70-1, 3-Methylmandelic acid 68969-02-8 70138-19-1, 1-(3-Methylphenyl)ethyl amine 71707-27-2, 4-Benzyloxymandelic acid 698378-52-8 870196-09-1
RL: **MOA (Modifier or additive use)**; USES (Uses)
(kinetic resolution of diastereomers of methoxyphenylethylamine via
Dutch resolution with chiral mandelic acid and various nucleation inhibitors)
OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2007:1300933 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 147:525037
TI C12-20-Fatty acid salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metals as antistain additives for aqueous metalworking oils
IN Brutto, Patrick E.; Pyzowski, Bonnie A.; Coburn, Charles E.
PA Angus Chemical Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2007130836 A1 20071115 WO 2007-US67462
200704
26
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES,
FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP,
KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY,
MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV,
SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,
IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG,
ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
EP 2027237 A1 20090225 EP 2007-761320
200704
26
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,
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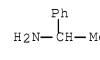
SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, RS
JP 2009536254 T 20091008 JP 2009-509962
200704
26
US 20090170736 A1 20090702 US 2008-297675
200810
20
CN 101437929 A 20090520 CN 2007-80015489
200810
28
IN 2008CN06007 A 20090403 IN 2008-CN6007
200811
05
KR 2009018940 A 20090224 KR 2008-729871
200812
05
PRAI US 2006-746549P P 20060505
WO 2007-US67462 W 20070426
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB Antistain additives for aqueous metalworking fluids (with pH ≥7) consist of C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids neutralized with ≥1 of an amine, alkanolamine, and an alkali metal hydroxide. The neutralized fatty acids are present in ≥0.10 weight% concentration in the finished metalworking oil, and ≥1 weight% in the metalworking oil concentrate The stain inhibitors are especially useful for

metalworking of nonferrous alloys, especially Al alloys, and ferrous alloys (e.g., galvanized steel).

IT 618-36-0, α-Phenylethylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antistain additives; C12-20-fatty acid salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metals as antistain additives for aqueous metalworking oils)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 51-8 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 56

IT 57-10-3D, Palmitic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 60-33-3D, Linoleic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 62-53-3D, Aniline, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 64-04-0D, β-Phenylethylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 74-89-5D, Methylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 75-04-7D, Ethylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 75-31-0D, Isopropylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 75-50-3D, Trimethylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 75-59-2D, Tetramethylammonium hydroxide, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 75-64-9D, tert-Butylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 78-81-9D, Isobutylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 78-96-6D, Monoisopropanolamine, compds. with tall-oil fatty acids 90-04-0D, o-Anisidine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 92-87-5D, Benzidine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 95-51-2D, o-Chloroaniline, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 95-53-4D, o-Toluidine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 100-46-9D, Benzylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 100-61-8D, N-Methylaniline, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 101-83-7D, Dicyclohexylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 102-69-2D,

Tri-n-propylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 102-71-6D, Triethanolamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 104-94-9D, p-Anisidine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 106-47-8D, p-Chloroaniline, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 106-49-0D, p-Toluidine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 107-10-8D, n-Propylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 107-15-3D, Ethylenediamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 108-42-9D, m-Chloroaniline, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 108-44-1D, m-Toluidine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 108-91-8D, Cyclohexylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 109-73-9D, n-Butylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 109-89-7D, Diethyl amine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 110-60-1D, Tetramethylenediamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 110-97-4D, Diisopropanolamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 111-42-2D, Diethanolamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 111-75-1D, n-Butylethanolamine, compds. with tall-oil fatty acids 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 115-70-8D, 2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 121-44-8D, Triethylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 122-20-3D, Triisopropanolamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 124-09-4D, Hexamethylenediamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 124-40-3D, Dimethylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 124-68-5D, compds. with tall-oil fatty acids 141-22-0D, Ricinoleic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 141-43-5D, Monoethanolamine, compds. tall-oil fatty acids 142-84-7D, Di-n-propylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 506-32-1D, Arachidonic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 536-90-3D, m-Anisidine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 544-63-8D, Myristic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 618-36-0D, α-Phenylethylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 929-06-6D, Diglycolamine, compds. with tall-oil fatty acids 1189-37-3D, Pristanic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 7664-41-7D, Ammonia, salts with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 10339-73-8D, 4,8,12-Trimethyltridecanoic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 13952-84-6D, sec-Butylamine, compds. with C12-20-linear and branched fatty acids 14721-66-5D, Phytanic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides

23247-33-8 25354-97-6D, 2-Hexyldecanoic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 29106-32-9D, Chaulmoogric acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 30399-84-9D, Isostearic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 50862-89-0 56669-89-7 68140-41-0 68239-05-4 68815-69-0 93920-23-1 93981-99-8 125111-39-9D, 2-Cyclohexene-1-octanoic acid, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 404875-53-2 929700-37-8 956595-73-6D, salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metal hydroxides 956595-79-2 956595-80-5
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antistain additives; C12-20-fatty acid salts with amines, alkanolamines, and alkali metals as antistain additives for aqueous metalworking oils)
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2006:1186424 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 146:101538
TI Induction of chirality into a fully sulfonated poly(methoxyaniline) via acid-base interactions with chiral amines
AU Strounina, Ekaterina V.; Kane-Maguire, Leon A. P.; Wallace, Gordon G.
CS ARC Centre of Excellence for Electromaterials Science, Intelligent Polymer Research Institute, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, 2522, Australia
SO Polymer (2006), 47(24), 8088-8094
CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861
PB Elsevier Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A wide range of chiral amines and amino alcs. associate with poly(2-methoxyaniline-5-sulfonic acid) (PMAS) in aqueous solution, from which optically active PMAS·(amine) films can be cast. The chiral induction is believed to be initiated by acid-base interactions with "free" sulfonic acid groups on the PMAS chains. Chiral amine:PMAS dimer molar ratios as low as 1:4 give PMAS·(amine) films with similar optical activity to those cast from 1:1 M mixts., indicating that only one in four of the "free" sulfonate groups on the PMAS chains need to be electrostatically bound by chiral ammonium ions to achieve optimal chiral induction. CD studies show that the enantiomeric amines (R)-(+)- and (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine induce the opposite helical hands for the supermol. assemblies of PMAS chains. However, there is no clear correlation between the sign of the CD signals for

the PMAS·(amine) films and the configuration of structurally diverse amines.

IT 2627-86-3, (S)-(-)-1-Phenylethylamine 3886-69-9, (R)-(+)-1-Phenylethylamine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(induction of chirality into fully sulfonated poly(methoxyaniline) via acid-base interactions with chiral amines)

RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 37-5 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 36

IT 2627-86-3, (S)-(-)-1-Phenylethylamine 3886-69-9, (R)-(+)-1-Phenylethylamine 17430-98-7 18531-95-8 19131-99-8 23364-44-5, (1S,2R)-(+)-2-Amino-1,2-diphenylethanol 35320-23-1, (R)-(-)-2-Amino-1-propanol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(induction of chirality into fully sulfonated poly(methoxyaniline) via acid-base interactions with chiral amines)

OSC.G 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (6 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2004:1151660 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 142:412190
TI Stabilization of single-wall carbon nanotubes in fully sulfonated polyaniline
AU Panhuis, Marc in het; Kane-Maguire, Leon A. P.; Moulton, Simon E.; Innis, Peter C.; Wallace, Gordon G.
CS ARC Centre for Nanostructured Electromaterials, Intelligent Polymer Research Institute, University of Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia
SO Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (2004), 4(8), 976-981 CODEN: JNNOAR; ISSN: 1533-4880
PB American Scientific Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
AB The interaction of single wall carbon nanotubes (SWNT) with an aqueous solution of the fully sulfonated polyaniline poly(2-methoxyaniline-5-sulfonic acid) (PMAS) and (+)-1-phenylethylamine (PhEA) has been investigated using spectroscopic methods. UV-vis spectral measurements show that the PMAS backbone undergoes conformational changes upon interaction with both SWNT and PhEA. Partial intercalation of PMAS into SWNT bundles was confirmed by Raman spectroscopy and electron microscopy.
IT 3886-69-9, (+)-1-Phenylethylamine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(stabilization of single-wall carbon nanotubes in fully sulfonated polyaniline)
RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
IT 3886-69-9, (+)-1-Phenylethylamine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(stabilization of single-wall carbon nanotubes in fully sulfonated polyaniline)
OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2004:831399 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 142:6594
TI Asymmetric catalysis in a micro reactor-Ce, Yb and Lu catalyzed enantioselective addition of trimethylsilyl cyanide to benzaldehyde
AU Joensson, Christina; Lundgren, Stina; Haswell, Stephen J.; Moberg, Christina
CS Department of Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, SE-100 44, Swed.
SO Tetrahedron (2004), 60(46), 10515-10520
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 142:6594
AB A T-shaped micro reactor was used for the optimization of reaction conditions for the enantioselective silylcyanation of benzaldehyde catalyzed by lanthanide-pybox complexes. Compared to a conventional batch procedure, higher conversion was observed within shorter reaction time. The micro reactor process involving Lu(III) afforded essentially the same enantioselectivity as the batch process (73 vs. 76% ee), whereas the enantioselectivity was lower in the micro reactor for catalysts containing Yb(III) (53 compared to 72%). Ce(III) provided very low selectivity in both types of processes (1 and 11% ee, resp.). A study of the effect of additives showed that the enantioselectivity in the Yb catalyzed reaction performed in the micro reactor could be increased to 66%, whereas only a minor improvement, to 78% ee, was observed in the reaction with Lu.
IT 2627-86-3 3886-69-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(influence of additives on enantioselectivity of lanthanide-catalyzed addition of trimethylsilyl cyanide to benzaldehyde using micro reactor)
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 22
IT 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 75-65-0, tert-Butanol, uses 90-39-1, Sparteine 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, uses 694-59-7, Pyridine N-oxide 791-28-6, Triphenylphosphine oxide 874-52-2, N,N-Dimethylaniline N-oxide 2216-51-5 2627-86-3 3623-51-6, Neomenthol 3886-69-9 5824-40-8, Tritylamine 7732-18-5, Water, uses 10311-08-7, Dimethylphenylphosphine oxide 14898-79-4, (R)-2-Butanol 15356-60-2, D-Menthol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(influence of additives on enantioselectivity of lanthanide-catalyzed addition of trimethylsilyl cyanide to benzaldehyde using micro reactor)
OSC.G 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2004:520432 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 141:226117
TI Helicity Induction on Poly(phenylacetylene)s Bearing Phosphonic Acid Pendants with Chiral Amines and Memory of the Macromolecular Helicity Assisted by Interaction with Achiral Amines in Dimethyl Sulfoxide
AU Onouchi, Hisanari; Kashiwagi, Daisuke; Hayashi, Kiichiro; Maeda, Katsuhiro; Yashima, Eiji
CS Department of Molecular Design and Engineering Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Nagoya, 464-8603, Japan
SO Macromolecules (2004), 37(15), 5495-5503
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal

LA English

AB Two novel stereoregular poly(phenylacetylene)s bearing a phosphonic acid residue (poly-1) and its monoethyl ester (poly-2) as pendants were prepared by the polymerization of di-Et (4-ethynylphenyl)phosphonate followed by hydrolysis of the di-Et ester groups and polymerization of Et (4-ethynylphenyl)phosphonate, resp. The polymers were found to form a predominantly one-handed helical conformation upon complexation with various chiral amines through noncovalent acid-base interactions in DMSO. The complexes exhibited an induced CD (ICD) in the UV-visible region of the polymer backbones. In particular, poly-2 is an induced helical polymer more sensitive to the chirality of amines than poly-1 and poly((4-carboxyphenyl)acetylene) and yields the same Cotton effect sign when complexed with chiral amines of the same absolute configuration. Moreover, the macromol. helicity of poly-1 and poly-2 induced by chiral amines was "memorized" after the chiral amines were completely removed and replaced with various achiral diamines and oligoamines in DMSO. In sharp contrast to the same memory effect on the induced helical poly((4-carboxyphenyl)acetylene), the helical structures of poly-1 and poly-2 could not be efficiently maintained by achiral monoamines. The effect of the structure of the achiral diamines and oligoamines on the efficiency of the helicity retention and the stability of the memorized polymers were also studied.

IT **3886-69-9**

RL: **MOA (Modifier or additive use)**; USES (Uses)
(chiral amine; helicity induction on poly(phenylacetylene)s bearing phosphonic acid pendants with chiral amines and memory of macromol. helicity assisted by interaction with achiral amines in DMSO)

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 36-7 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 513-49-5 3182-95-4 **3886-69-9** 3886-70-2 5913-13-3
7480-35-5 7533-40-6 10420-89-0 35320-23-1 56613-80-0

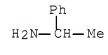
RL: **MOA (Modifier or additive use)**; USES (Uses)
(chiral amine; helicity induction on poly(phenylacetylene)s bearing phosphonic acid pendants with chiral amines and memory of

macromol. helicity assisted by interaction with achiral amines in DMSO)
OSC.G 40 THERE ARE 40 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (41 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 64 THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2004:220271 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 140:254069
TI Chemically modified, natural cork and its use as a support in reactions on solid phase
IN Bardaji Rodriguez, Eduard; Albesa Galtes, Gemma
PA Surochem, S.L., Spain
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004022292	A1	20040318	WO 2003-EP9211	20030820
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
ES 2212729	A1	20040716	ES 2002-2035	20020906
ES 2212729	B1	20051016		
AU 2003266295	A1	20040329	AU 2003-266295	20030820
EP 1554094	A1	20050720	EP 2003-793739	20030820

EP 1554094 B1 20060927
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
AT 340681 T 20061015 AT 2003-793739 200308 20
ES 2270159 T3 20070401 ES 2003-793739 200308 20
PRAI ES 2002-2035 A 20020906
WO 2003-EP9211 W 20030820
OS MARPAT 140:254069
AB The present invention relates to chemical modified, natural cork so that it contains reactive chemical groups anchored to its surface, preferably amine groups. It also discloses a process to produce the chemical modified, natural cork, as well as its use as a solid support to be applied to both chemical and biochem. processes on solid phase. Thus, modifying a NaOH-pretreated cork with ethylenediamine gave a surface functionalized cork which was used a scavenger in acylation reaction of benzylamine with benzoyl chloride to remove the remaining benzoyl chloride after the reaction.
IT **618-36-0**, 1-Phenylethylamine **2627-86-3**, (-)-1-Phenylethylamine
RL: **MOA (Modifier or additive use)**; RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(modifier; chemical modified, natural cork and its use as support in reactions on solid phase)
RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

IC ICM B27K007-00
CC 35-3 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 43
IT 84-95-7, N-Naphthylethylenediamine 100-63-0, Phenylhydrazine 107-15-3, Ethylenediamine, reactions 107-35-7, Taurine 109-76-2D, Trimethylenediamine, aminopropyl-terminated 124-09-4, Hexamethylenediamine, reactions 143-23-7, Bis(6-aminohexyl)amine 618-36-0, 1-Phenylethylamine 623-33-6, Glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride 2627-86-3, (-)-1-Phenylethylamine 106392-12-5D, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer, aminopropyl-terminated
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(modifier; chemical modified, natural cork and its use as support in reactions on solid phase)
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2002:831308 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 138:287359
TI Simple procedure for preparation of α-fluoro esters by fluorination of ester enol silyl ethers with perchloryl fluoride
AU Fujisawa, Hidehito; Takeuchi, Yoshio
CS Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Toyama, 930-0194, Japan
SO Journal of Fluorine Chemistry (2002), 117(2), 173-176
CODEN: JFLCAR; ISSN: 0022-1139
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 138:287359
AB A practical method for general preparation of α-fluoro esters by fluorination of the corresponding enol silyl ethers using diluted FClO3 in the presence of suitable amount of amine is described. Fluorination of ester enol silyl ethers in THF at room temperature using diluted perchloryl fluoride (FClO3) in the presence of ca. 0.5 M eq. of t-BuNH2 as an additive produced the corresponding α-fluoro esters in over 80% yields. For example, fluorination of [(1-ethoxy-

2-phenylethenyl)oxy]trimethylsilane with perchloryl fluoride gave α-fluorobenzeneacetic acid Et ester.

IT 618-36-0, α-Methylbenzenemethanamine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(simple procedure for preparation of α-fluoro esters by fluorination of ester enol silyl ethers with perchloryl fluoride)

RN 618-36-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

CC 25-18 (Benzene, Its Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 23, 24

IT 75-64-9, 2-Methyl-2-propanamine, uses 92-87-5, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine 100-61-8, N-Methylbenzenamine, uses 108-18-9, N-(1-Methylethyl)-2-propanamine 110-86-1, Pyridine, uses 121-44-8, N,N-Diethylethanamine, uses 497-19-8, Carbonic acid disodium salt, uses 584-08-7, Carbonic acid dipotassium salt 618-36-0, α-Methylbenzenemethanamine 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride (NaF), uses 7789-23-3, Potassium fluoride (KF)
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(simple procedure for preparation of α-fluoro esters by fluorination of ester enol silyl ethers with perchloryl fluoride)

OSC.G 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

AN 2002:71236 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 136:355557

TI Novel solid-state polycondensation I. Oxidative-coupling polymerization of 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene

AU Suzuki, Masato; Yatsugi, Yutaka

CS Department of Organic and Polymeric Materials, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, and International Research Center of Macromolecular Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 152-8552, Japan

SO Chemical Communications (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2002), (2), 162-163

CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345
PB Royal Society of Chemistry
DT Journal
LA English
AB Grinding crystals of 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene-benzylamine complex with FeCl3·6H2O powder in a mortar resulted in the 1,5-oxidative-coupling polymerization of 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene at room temperature
IT 3886-69-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(amine derivs. effect on solid state polymerization of 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene)
RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 35-7 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
IT 100-46-9, Benzylamine, uses 107-15-3, Ethylenediamine, uses 539-48-0, p-Xylylenediamine 694-83-7, 1,2-Diaminocyclohexane 1121-22-8 1477-55-0, m-Xylylenediamine 3886-69-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(amine derivs. effect on solid state polymerization of 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene)
OSC.G 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2001:599162 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 136:158
TI Anti-inflammatory planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophaneacetic acid enantiomers
AU Imming, P.; Graf, M.; Tries, S.; Hirschelmann, R.; Krause, E.; Pawlitzki, G.
CS Institut fur Pharmazeutische Chemie der Philipps-Universitat, Marburg, 35032, Germany
SO Inflammation Research (2001), 50(7), 371-374
CODEN: INREFB; ISSN: 1023-3830

PB Birkhaeuser Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB Objective and Design: To elucidate if the planar chiral paracyclophane moiety conveys pharmacol. activity to arylacetic acid analogs in two animal models. Material or Subjects: Female NMRI mice (6 mice/group); female Wistar rats (8 rats/group); thrombocytes from human blood. Treatment: The enantiomers of [2.2]paracyclophaneacetic acid were applied locally (10-7 and 10-6 mol/car) and orally (10-100 mg/kg). Methods: (a) Phorbol myristyl acetate model of acute inflammation of the inner auricle. (b) Oxazolone model of allergic contact dermatitis. (c) Carrageenan model of acute inflammation. (d) Inhibition of cyclooxygenase-1 and 12-lipoxygenase (in vitro). Results: (a) PMA model: pR-(-)-[2.2]paracyclophaneacetic acid (10-6 mmol/ear): 58% inhibition after 24 h ($p < 0.05$). (b) Oxazolone model: pR-(-)-[2.2]paracyclophaneacetic acid (10-6 mmol/ear): 42% inhibition after 24 h ($p < 0.05$). (c) Carrageenan model: pR-(-)-[2.2]paracyclophaneacetic acid (10 mg/kg): 31.4% inhibition (paw volume 0.48 ± 0.13 mL). (d) Cyclooxygenase-1 and 12-lipoxygenase: no inhibition at concns. up to 10 μM. Conclusions: The easily accessible [2.2]paracyclophane moiety should find its use in medicinal chemical as it is a pharmacophoric substituent with the interesting feature of planar chirality.
IT 2627-86-3, S-(-)-1-Phenylethylamine 3886-69-9, R-(+)-1-Phenylethylamine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antiinflammatory planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophaneacetic acid enantiomers)
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 1-3 (Pharmacology)
IT 2627-86-3, S-(-)-1-Phenylethylamine 3886-69-9, R-(+)-1-Phenylethylamine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antiinflammatory planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophaneacetic acid enantiomers)
OSC.G 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1999:426756 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 131:153202
TI Supercritical fluid extraction for selective extraction of enantiomers
AU Bauza, Roberto; Rios, Angel; Valcarcel, Miguel
CS Analytical Chem. Div., Fac. Sci., Univ. Cordoba, Cordoba, E-14004, Spain
SO Analytica Chimica Acta (1999), 391(3), 253-256
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Selected chiral carboxylic acids (mandelic acid, phenylpropionic acid and phenylbutyric acid) were selectivity extracted from diatomaceous earth with supercrit. CO2 on addition in situ of (R)-(+)- or (S)-(-)-methylbenzylamine as a chiral base. In all cases, a remarkable partial resolution (61-95%) was achieve on an anal. scale. Pressure, temperature and extraction time as well as the mole ratio of base and acid had a marked influence on the quant. extraction of the products.
IT 2627-86-3 3886-69-9
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(for supercrit. fluid extraction for selective extraction of enantiomeric
carboxylic acids)
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 80-4 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 25
IT 2627-86-3 3886-69-9
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(for supercrit. fluid extraction for selective extraction of enantiomeric
carboxylic acids)
OSC.G 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1995:887264 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 124:41245
OREF 124:7605a,7608a
TI Solute-solvent chiral interactions: non-symmetrical effects of enantiomers and conformers on right- and left-handed cholesterics
AU Yarovoy, Y. K.; Labes, M. M.
CS Dep. Chemistry, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, 19122, USA
SO Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals Science and Technology, Section A: Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals (1995), 270, 101-12
CODEN: MCLCE9; ISSN: 1058-725X
PB Gordon & Breach

DT Journal
LA English
AB Effective helical twisting powers of a number of enantiomers and achiral conformers were measured in highly twisted cholesteric phases varying in both chemical composition and macroscopic chirality. In certain solute-solvent combinations, and particularly in steroidal solvents, pronounced non-sym. effects of enantiomers and conformers were observed on right- and left-handed cholesterics. Achiral rod-like solutes, which can exist in different conformations, were found to behave as though they have a left-handed helical twisting power in both right- and left-handed short pitch steroidal cholesterics. All effects can be interpreted as being due to specific short range mol.-mol. interactions. No evidence was found that the macroscopic chirality of a cholesteric medium can influence the conformation of an achiral solute.
IT 2627-86-3 3886-69-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(solute-solvent chiral interactions and non-sym. effects of enantiomers and conformers on right- and left-handed cholesterics)
RN 2627-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

RN 3886-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, α-methyl-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 75

IT 552-79-4 2627-86-3 3886-69-9 5978-70-1,
L-2-Octanol 6169-06-8, D-2-Octanol 18434-08-7 18531-94-7,
(R)-1,1'-Bi-2-naphthol 18531-99-2, S-1,1'-Bi-2-naphthol
42151-56-4 55217-28-2 86503-56-2 87321-20-8 87360-02-9
87420-26-6 126659-62-9 133676-09-2 153171-24-5 171624-06-9
171624-07-0
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(solute-solvent chiral interactions and non-sym. effects of
enantiomers and conformers on right- and left-handed
cholesterics)
OSC.G 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8
CITINGS)

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